Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, JUNE 22, 1862. NUMBER 295

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, JUNE 22, 1862.

THE GUNBOAT MOUND CITY.—The fatal mistake of trusting to mere wooden war steamers, is made fearfully apparent by the explosion of the gunboat Mound City, the details of which will be found in our dispatches. A single well directed shot, where the boilers and machinery are all exposed, may do more to them a thousand fold more damage than to us than to the rebels. Our fellow citizen, deeply sympathizes with in his estimable lady, in the loss of Scoville, both of whom the friends on terrible disaster.

GRACE OF DEMAGOGUES.—The mortuary effects of the election, last Tuesday, upon the whole tribe of demagogues, with Long John at the head and little Fuller at the tail, must be fearful in the extreme. As to poor Elliott consent to be

"A tool
That knows to work with, called a fool,"

Perpass his case over to the matrons of the "Home for the Friendless." The political graven Knights of the Golden Circle are their fellow conspirators against the rights and the liberties of our people, are scattered all over the State from Cairo to Chicago. "But their country knows no such." For a long time at least only the impudence of the Father of Lies can include the few survivors to attempt the role they have heretofore played. The State will be all the better for the quiet life it is to be hoped they will be wise enough to pursue.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The Senate passed the Pacific Railroad bill on Friday with some essential modifications. From our dispatches we judge that the Pawnee swindle referred to at considerable length by our Washington correspondent, last week, has been stricken out. At this every real friend of the measure should rejoice. The starting point in the Territory of Nebraska, at or near the hundreth meridian west of Greenwich, is undoubtedly intended to be located by the bill at Fort Kearney. This will best accommodate the whole country, being precisely in the track pointed out by nature in the valley which the late Senator Benton said the buffalo had selected as the route for the great thoroughfare of the continent. In this matter the Senate have done wisely and well, and now let the petitions once more be poured into the House to pass the bill at once. Let our representatives be reminded of what is really true, that the country are unanimous for the measure. The opponents are not worth the counting. Last week will ever be distinguished for the passage of the Arnold-Lovejoy bill, making freedom national and slavery sectional, thus bringing the nation back to the time honored principles of Washington, Jefferson, and the other fathers of the Republic. That is glory enough for one week. Let Iron bands stretching from the Missouri to the Pacific be the enduring memorial that shall mark this week's labors. Let every constituent write to his representative urging the immediate passage of the bill. When that is through there are a few more great national measures to complete and this Congress will achieve an immortality that will become only the more glorious as time rolls onward.

"A VICTORY OF GIGANTIC PROPORTIONS."—As the back townships continue to come in, the majority for the old constitution increases. We think it will reach **15,000** in the State, and the vote of the soldiers will carry it up to 40,000. Truly it is a victory of gigantic proportions.

Mr. Wentworth and Richardson doubled-teamed to pull the secession constitution to the State House. John rode the "stump-tail" mare, and Dick the "nigger-hobby." But, the thing stuck in the mud axle-deep, and has been abandoned by the drivers. The hobby-horses were so strained and used up in the effects to haul the load, that it is believed they never can be doctored to life fit for service again.

THE ELECTION.

Returns from 86 Counties.

The following are the majorities for and against the new constitution in 86 counties, compared with the majorities for and against Lincoln in the same counties in 1860:

Counties.	For.	Ag'st.	Lincoln.	Douglas.
Adams	400			574
Alexander	360			
Bond		414	1449	
Boone	485			474
Brown		1700	2307	
Bureau		1200	1169	
Calhoun	400		693	973
Carroll	300			440
Cass	200			
Champaign		100	1193	
Christian		200	1194	
Clark		800	709	
Clay	750			252
Clinton		281	949	
Coles		200	1400	
Cook	400		6000	4004
Crawford		225		1241
Cumberland		200		1397
DeKalb	400			841
DeWitt		350	941	
Douglas		200	1200	
Du Page		1400	1171	
Edgar		1000	1910	
Edwards		1372	1098	
Effingham		1288	1000	
Fayette		1000	1030	
Ford		100		300
Franklin		1400		
Fulton		1000	1385	
Gallatin		300	1200	
Greene		200	900	
Grundy		200		45
Hamilton		600		600
Hancock		357		
Hardin		300	204	
Henderson		100		43
Henry		200		11
Iroquois		1500		1000
Jackson		1000	1385	
Jasper		1000		1000
Jefferson		1000		1000
Jersey		200		200
Jo Daviess		1000	1000	
Johnson		1000		1000
Kane		200		45
Kankakee		200		200
Kendall		200		200
Knox		200		200
Lake		200		200
La Salle		200		200
Lawrence		200		200
Lee		200		200
Livingston		200		200
Logan		200		200
Macon		200		200
Macoupin		200		200
Madison		200		200
Marion		200		200
Marshall		200		200
Mason		200		200
Massac		200		200
McDonough		200		200
McHenry		200		200
McLean		200		200
Menard		200		200
Mercer		200		200
Monroe		200		200
Montgomery		200		200
Morgan		200		200
Moultrie		200		200
Ogle		200		200
Peoria		200		200
Perry		200		200
Piatt		200		200
Pike		200		200
Pope		200		200
Pulaski		200		200
Putnam		200		200
Randolph		200		200
Richland		200		200
Rock Island		200		200
Saline		200		200
Sangamon		200		200
Schuyler		200		200
Scott		200		200
Shelby		200		200
St. Clair		200		200
Stark		200		200
Stephenson		200		200
Tazewell		200		200
Union		200		200
Vermilion		200		200
Wabash		200		200
Warren		200		200
Washington		200		200
Wayne		200		200
White		200		200
Whiteside		200		200
Will		200		200
Williamson		200		200
Winnebago		200		200
Woodford		200		200
Total	39,807	60,998	43,700	50,617

Majority against the constitution in eighty-six counties is 21,071. Lincoln's majority in the same counties in 1860 was 23,193. Difference, 1,111. The seventeen counties to hear from gave Douglas 11,226 majority. They have hardly given 10,000 now. We think the majority against the constitution will be less than 12,000.

More Banner Towns.

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 20, 1862.

Chicago Tribune:

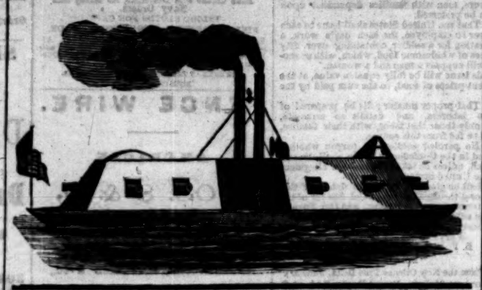
In your issue of to-day, you give Marengo credit of being the banner town in the State to defeat the constitution. We of the Winnebago county, give 311 against, and not one for, as in the former case. The next town west of her, Rockford, recorded one vote for the constitution and 169 against it. Burritt, the next town north of Harlem, gave three votes for the constitution, and 167 against it. Cherry Valley gave seven for it, and 302 against it.

WINNEBAGO.

Fire.

Monroe, June 21.—The passenger depot of the Racine Railroad was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about $10,000, which was insured.

THE GUN BOAT MOUND CITY.



FROM MEMPHIS AND BELOW.

Grand Federal Victory on White River.

TERRIBLE DISASTER TO THE GUNBOAT MOUND CITY.

Over 100 of the Officers and Sailors Killed.

FULL AS MANY REBELS KILLED.

Heart Rending Scenes.

FIENDS IN HUMAN SHAPE.

Death of 3d Master John H. Kinzie, Jr., and 4th Master Scoville, of this City.

CAPTURE OF GEN. HINDMAN.

From Charleston, Richmond, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, June 21, 1862.

This community were electrified this morning by the report brought by the naval dispatch boat of the terrible calamity on White River, and that of the most spirited and gallant action in Arkansas, which has covered both army and navy with imperishable renown.

On the 18th the gunboats Mound City, St. Louis, and Lexington, left Memphis for the month of White River. On the morning of the 14th Col. Fitch, with the captured transports the New National steamers Jacob Musselman and White Cloud, with stores and provisions, followed convoyed by the Conestoga. On the morning of the 16th, the latter joined the gunboat fleet, and together they steamed up White River until six o'clock in the evening, when they came near the little town of St. Charles, situated upon a high bluff near a hundred miles from the mouth of the river. It was known that this point was fortified. Just below this point the fleet came to anchor. Col. Fitch sent out a company of scouts on each side of the river to reconnoitre. A tug had gone up ahead on some errand. Presently the report of the boat howitzer was heard, followed by several guns fired in quick succession, and soon the tug returned, saying she had been fired upon from both sides of the river. Previous to leaving the locality the tug had opened upon the enemy with her howitzer and driven from the river bank the enemy's pickets. Col. Fitch then ordered the men back upon the boat and we sailed till the morning of the 17th. About 6 o'clock the Mound City, the flag ship, the Musselman and New National with the troops, then the St. Louis, Lexington and Conestoga ran up until they came within sight of the bluffs in the bend, half a mile ahead, and the Mound City opened fire. The troops were landed and the other gunboats passed on slowly up the river until within range of the batteries when they poured in a destructive shower upon the rebels, to which they made no reply. In the meantime Col. Fitch had landed his troops, about 500 men, formed them into line and started them forward on the double quick, intending to attack the fort in the rear. Soon in that direction were heard the volleys of musketry, sharp and continuous, indicating that warm work was in progress.

Presently Colonel Fitch, who led his regiment in person, sent word to the gunboats that the enemy's pickets were driven in, and advised an advance to engage the batteries at short range. The steamer Musselman was ordered to advance to the bend, but the shot and shell commenced to fall thickly around her, and she retired in obedience to Colonel Fitch's request. The gunboats advanced a short distance when a battery stationed on the bluff above them, on the south bank of the river, opened fire. It was afterwards ascertained that this battery consisted of four small guns—two 8 ass six-pounders and two rifled Parrotts. The intention of a part of the rebels was to create the impression that this was the strength of the whole rebel fortifications, so that when easy range the remaining guns maintaining obdurate silence. The gunboats advanced steadily up the stream until they came to the bend of the river opposite the middle of the bluff where the enemy had that morning sunk three transports and a gunboat, in the expectation of obstructing the passage of our fleet. While sinking one of the transports, it had floated with the current so as to leave just space enough for the gunboats to pass, if necessary, before reaching the obstructions.

While advancing slowly, the rebels opened a destructive fire from two rifled 42-pounders on the fleet, to which the four gunboats replied vigorously for a half hour. It was at this moment that the great catastrophe occurred. An unlucky shot from one of the heavy guns on the hill came plunging down, and struck the Mound City on the larboard quarter, forward ahead of the iron plates, and cut its way through the heavy timber as if it was an inch board, and struck the steam drum, passed through it and the heater, and brought up in the pantry, where its progress was stayed.

Then followed a scene which beggars description. The decks were crowded with nearly 300 men, and as the hot scalding steam was thrown with tremendous force between the decks a terrible cry of agony, arose which my informant says, will ring in his ears to all eternity. Out of 180 men twenty-five are all that escaped injury. Every officer but one was scalded or killed outright. He was on the upper deck, and out of reach of the steam. He was first master C. Downing, of Peoria.

Capt. Kilty was in the pilot house, and was badly scalded about the face, hands and feet, but is expected to recover. Several jumped overboard, and the yawls of the other gunboats quickly went to their assistance. At this juncture Col. Fry, the lieutenant colonel commanding the rebel fortifications, ordered his sharpshooters to pick off the poor sailors swimming in the water, and for some time kept firing at them with his large guns. A shot passed through the Conestoga's launch, but fortunately killed no one. Many of our men were killed in the water, and several drowned.

Col. Fry is said to be an ex-lieutenant of the federal navy.

By this time firing had ceased, and the Lexington towed the disabled Mound City into the bend. The tug came to the transports for surgeons and assistance for the scalded. The sufferers were all stripped, the skin coming off in large flakes with their clothing, and turned to render the assistance so imperatively demanded. One of the men, who was dying on the gun deck, by some means caught hold of the rope by which the cap on the guns exploded, and in the extremity of his agony discharged the larboard bow gun, a very large one, and the shot passed through the engine of the New National, forward of the wheel, cutting off a steam pipe of the larboard engine and severely scalding the engineer.

At this time news came from Col. Fitch that he had taken the front; also that Col. Fry, the rebel commandant, was badly wounded in the shoulder.

Col. Fitch did not loose a man of his command.

The steamer Musselman was ordered to take the wounded to Memphis, under convoy of the Conestoga. About sun down all the living were taken aboard, and the steamer started on the 18th, about day light. The steamer reached the mouth of White River during the night. Twenty died: among them 3d master John H. Kinzie, Jr., of Chicago; five men died on the Conestoga; among them N. C. Gunn, the purser, and surgeon Jones was not expected to recover.

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At the time of the fight, on the 17th, the St. Louis,

The Tribune.

MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1862.

RECENT STRATEGY.

After the rebel skedaddle from Manassas, the question was suddenly presented to Gen. McClellan, What shall be done—follow up the enemy's retreat, and push against him with the whole army of the Potomac, or shall the attack be made from Yorktown? On this question there was a division—the preponderance being immensely in favor of a rapid march upon the rear of the flying foe. Unfortunately for the interests of the country, Gen. McClellan, upon whose word the turn of the question depended, decided for the small minority, and the Peninsular campaign was organized on the spot. Those who held views adverse to his, used to him language like this:

The enemy are routed and flying. Pushed vigorously they cannot halt until their intrenchments at Richmond are reached; and when you have got within striking distance of them, you have the whole of the army of the Potomac at your command, save always the few thousand necessary for the defense of Washington. As you advance, you will drive before you every man from the valley of the Shenandoah, and as well as the numerous squads that for months past have been squatted on the banks of the Potomac. Your forces will be massed, it is true, but so will be your attacking force. With the greater courage, discipline and patriotism of your men, with your splendid equipment and extraordinary supply of artillery, you cannot fail to win. If the columns under your command are too cumbersome, it is easy to withdraw from active operations a reserve of say 60,000, which, when the struggle comes, may decide the day. Again, you with a splendid army, will be between the enemy's front and the point at which he is aiming—Washington; and in the event of disaster, which cannot be reasonably anticipated, you may have a secure base upon which to fall back. On the other hand, if you go by Yorktown, the army must necessarily be divided. You cannot hope to strip Washington of all defenses to aid you in a flank movement. The country would cry out against such a policy; because it is obvious that with the enemy between you and Washington, the capital would be in imminent danger. The destruction of the national archives, the dispersion of Congress and the Cabinet and the sack of the city, are objects of too much importance to be neglected by the shrewd tacticians who do the rebel thinking, when there is a chance for their accomplishment. So if you go to the peninsula be sure that a force adequate to the defense of the Shenandoah, for the occupation of the line of the Rappahannock, and for the internal quiet of Washington, must be left behind you. Thus this army will be divided, and when you strike you do so with diminished force, without adequate reserves and from a point behind which you have no safe line of retreat, in the event of a serious check. The men left behind you will be virtually unemployed. While you are toiling in the swamps, in want of all the available strength that can be given you, forty thousand men between Washington and Richmond will be sucking their thumbs in idleness, and nothing which threatens you will bring them to your aid, because as soon as they leave their post, the old difficulty and the old cry, "Washington is in danger!" will arise again. So you are virtually throwing away all that Rapahannock column—throwing it away at a moment when its employment is vital to the national cause. Add to these facts others growing out of the unhealthfulness of the Peninsula for Northern troops, and the certainty that you will find heavy works to carry by storm, and you have abundant reasons why you should hasten on in the line of the rebels' retreat and leave the frogs in the swamps in the Peninsular marshes undisturbed!

Unfortunately, we say, these arguments, based on the obvious facts of the situation—the cogency of which any civilian will recognize by reference to the map—were without their expected effect. A council of war, composed of the subordinates of the Commander-in-Chief, every one of whom hoped for his favor in receiving advancement, sustained the decision which General McClellan had already made, and in spite of the urgent remonstrances of the best minds of the capital, the movement upon Yorktown was undertaken. It is now easy to see that the reasons, a part of which we have briefly stated, were sound, and that in not yielding to their force a great mistake has been made. This, in military circles, is admitted.

We have no desire in pointing out these facts to blame Gen. McClellan for doing as he has done. We write only to diminish public expectation of speedy results from the campaign in that quarter, and to abate the eagerness of the country for a quick dispersion of the rebel army. The events foretold have happened as they were predicted. The contest since Yorktown was beseiged, has been one waged at great cost of life. We are not at liberty to say how strong the army was with which Gen. McClellan went down the Potomac; but we may say that dickering and the casualties of the battle field have weakened it to such a degree that reinforcements are now loudly called for. Time has been given the rebels to call in all their available strength, McDowell's force was an inert mass that held nothing in check—and advanced nobody's purpose. It protected Washington, and might as well have been behind the earth works which surrounded that city as where it was. It was not strong enough to strike. It was no support to McClellan, because it was not within reaching distance. If menaced in front, it could only fall back. Our army in the Shenandoah, cut up into squads, has thus far proved itself capable of nothing more than defeat—the weak divisions being beaten in detail by a foe which is greatly inferior to our aggregate strength. So our readers will see that the campaign as it now stands is only a repethion of the old folly of subdividing our force when it might operate as a mass. McClellan is under bonds for the observance of extraordinary caution, because if he is beaten, his army, fall thirty miles from its transports, must be in good part destroyed; and he is right to move slowly. With him out of the way, a push would be made at McDowell, and he would be compelled to skedaddle towards Washington; and he would be lucky indeed if he succeeded in defending the town against a flushed and victorious foe with such a prize before him.

This is the situation. Let the people wait. Victory will come, but the hour for it is not yet. As much as they may lament the baleful effect of the incomprehensible strategy that has cost the country so much, complaints will do nothing but discourage. Reinforcements will go. The battle will be fought; and over its result the country may rejoice. Patience is the word—patience and a new Commander by and by!

☞ It is a theory of our system of government, as expounded by every recognized authority, that whatever interest, institution, or form of society, tends to create a caste, or to build up a separate power independent of the people, is dangerous in time of peace, unmanageable in time of war, a foe to popular liberty, and should be discountenanced, prohibited, or crushed out, such a power is slavery.

☞ Mr. Partridge, of Tennessee, says that he is not personally acquainted with a slaveholder who is a private soldier in the rebel service. They are military or civil officers or they are superintending slaves engaged in producing bread and meat for the rebels. Palpable observance in the South tell the same story. The testimony is uniform, that slaveholders are everywhere the leaders in rebellion. Destroy the power of these leaders, and the rebellion will die. It will be like a body without a soul.

A CONSUMMATION TO BE HOPED FOR.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* threatens President Lincoln with the certain displeasure, and probable desertion, of the mis-named "conservative element." He did not pardon the pirate, Gordon. He did not veto the District emancipation bill. He did recommend freedom to the border slave States. He did overrule the barbarous order of Gov. Stanly. He has not stood up against the ideas of the age. He signed the bill prohibiting slavery forever in all the Territories. The public domain is consecrated to free homes. The Pacific Railroad is synthesized. Rebels will be compelled to pay for the luxury of rebelling. Union soldiers cannot now be used to run down fugitives as "owing service" to wretches who hate their country. White traitors will not much longer be permitted to hold black loyalists as slaves. And because President Lincoln does not oppose this restoration of the Republic to health and reason, he is threatened with the desertion of a small-paced crew, who never stood up manfully for any cause at all, and never will.

The "conservative element" it was that degrecated the passage of Union troops through Maryland; advocated the armed neutrality of Kentucky; charged the cause of the war on New England; and never hesitated to call upon the Government to turn aside from the great task of saving the Republic, in order to catch the runaway slave of a rebel. The "conservative element" it was that deceived the Administration in regard to Eastern Tennessee, and posponed action till it was too late to save the Unionists from destruction. Let the "conservative element" by by all means cast loose from the President. Peaceforward no man deserves the name of statesman who would consent to the restoration of slavery to its lost power.

Deficient in faith, foresight, and courage, the *conservative*, as we find him, is utterly helpless in a time of revolution. He confronts backwards and forwards with every change in the fortune of the contending parties. Having no fixed principles of his own, he cannot conceive how any principle should be worth fighting for. In trying to make himself acceptable to both sides, he gains the confidence of neither. He insists that the rebel slaveholders are altogether in the right, but entirely in the wrong: that they should be conquered, but must be conciliated; that their revolt was criminal, but yet justifiable, for they were forced into it by Abolition aggressions, and therefore had no possible ground for complaint. A coward and a runaway when defending the right, an apologist of wrong, a mercenary who serves without love and opposes without hatred, this canting go-between, who never sees a coming event till it is right upon him, solemnly assures us that, whereas the country was once happy and is now miserable, the only way to be happy once more is to do nothing. And such stuff as this he tries to pass off as political.

Press him to name the period of prosperity which he would restore, and he will point with a sigh to the time when the illustrious Buchanan was President—when Douglas was ostracised because he would not bow before slavery in the prescribed manner—when pavy-yards were filled with workmen in order to outvote the friends or candidates obnoxious to the Administration—when Floyd stripped Northern arsenals, and Cobb robbed the Treasury—when traitors in Baltimore plotted the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, and traitors in Richmond plotted the capture of Washington—when perjured scoundrels telegraphed from their seats in the Senate that the time had come for striking a fatal blow at the Union—to this miserable period he will point, and he will shudder at the bare suggestion that we must press forward with the march of events in order to secure a permanent and honorable peace. And because the President has not kept pace with the associates of this good-for-nothing laggard, he is threatened with the defection of the "conservative element;" as if the hindmost camp-followers of a great and victorious army, too lazy to keep up with the conquering columns, should threaten to turn back unless the commander ordered a halt! The attachment of such men is a misfortune while it lasts.

FROM THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Our Irish brigade do not seem to have gained many honors on the way to the seat of war. We have already published some of their doings. Here are more of the same sort—we copy from the Wheeling *Intelligencer*:

THE MCLLIGAN DISORDERLIES.—The straggliers from Col. Mulligan's regiment, left in this city, are a very irrepressible set. Like true sons of Erin, they like their grog, and are very strongly opposed to discipline when under its influence. After a long search on Tuesday evening, the stragglers were collected together, and the guard, which had been on duty over night, were needed to take care of the horses, but they became so riotous in their conduct that they were placed in a car under guard. They broke open the locks, breaking up the car, and as a last resort, the officer in command ordered the car to be brought up to this city and the guard placed in the jail. Capt. Ordy's provost guard conducted them to the Athenæum, where they now remain.

On Tuesday some of Mulligan's regiment got into a difficulty with a tavern keeper at Benwood, named Sullivan, who had been selling their whiskey at a general row ensued, during which Sullivan was pretty badly used. Col. Mulligan had previously given a general warning in regard to this matter, but when the row occurred, the whisky in Sullivan's establishment was destroyed.

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Capt. Oyer, of the provost guard, sent down a squad of men to compel obedience. The insurrectionists were stunned solely by whisky, and when the cause was removed there was no longer any effect. It was the intention to send the whole party off last evening.

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[From the New York Times.]

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THE EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES.

Passage of Bill Freeing Slaves of Rebel Leaders, and Disqualifying Rebel Leaders from Holding Office.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, the bill emancipating the slaves of rebel readers passed by the strong vote of yeas eighty-two, nays fifty-four, as follows:

YEAS.

Aldrich,	Lansing,
Allen,	Loomis,
Arnold,	Lovejoy,
Ashley,	Low,
Babbitt,	McKnight,
Baker,	McPherson,
Baxter,	Mitchell,
Beaman,	Morrill,
Bingham,	Morrill, Vt.
Blake,	Nixon,
Buffinton,	Odin,
Campbell,	Pike,
Chamberlain,	Porter,
Clark,	Potter,
Colfax,	Rice, Mass.,
Conkling, Fred. J.,	Rice, Me.,
Conkling, Roscoe,	Riddle,
Covode,	Rollins, N. H.,
Cutler,	Sargent,
Davis,	Sedgwick,
Dawes,	Shanks,
Dunn,	Shellabarger,
Edgerton,	Sherman,
Edwards,	Spaulding,
Ellot,	Stevens,
Ely,	Stratton,
Fenton,	Thayer,
Fisher,	Trimble,
Frank,	Trowbridge,
Gooch,	Vanhorn,
Goodwin,	Van Valkenburgh,
Gurley,	Verree,
Hale,	Wall,
Hanchett,	Wallace,
Hickman,	Walton, Vt.,
Hooper,	Washburne,
Hutchins,	Washburn,
Julian,	Wheeler,
Kelley,	White, Ind.,
Kellogg, Mich.,	Wilson,
Kellogg,	Windom,
	Worcester.

NAYS.

Biddle,	Mallory,
Blair,	May,
Browne, R. I.,	Maynard,
Brown,	Menzies,
Calvert,	Morris, O.,
Clements,	Norton,
Cobb,	Odell,
Corning,	Pendleton,
Cravens,	Perry,
Crittenden,	Phelps, Mo.,
Delano,	Price,
Diven,	Robinson,
Dunlap,	Rollins, Mo.,
English,	Sheffield,
Granger,	Sikl,
Grider,	Steele, N. J.,
Hall,	Thomas, Mass.,
Harding,	Thomas, Md.,
Harrison,	Vallandigham,
Holman,	Wadsworth,
Horton,	Ward,
Johnson,	Webster,
KELLOGG, Ill.,	White, O.,
Law,	Winfield,
Lazear,	Wood,
Leary,	Woodruff.
Lehman,	

Majority in favor of the bill, twenty-eight. Not a Democrat voted for the bill. Delano (Mass.), Diven (N. Y.), Granger (Mich.), Horton (Ohio), Kellogg (Ill.), Thomas (Mass.), are the Republicans that voted against it.

During the proceedings Mr. Porter of Indiana, remarked in relation to the amendments proposed by Mr. Ellot, from the Confiscation Committee on Confiscation, the passage of the bill would be hazarded, and hence insisted upon the bill as referred to this Committee, at his instance, with one amendment proposed by himself, which was accepted by Mr. Eliot in place of all the amendments suggested by the committee.

The bill, as passed, provides for the emancipation of the slaves of all the following classes:

First—Of every person who shall act as an officer of the rebel army or navy.

Second—Of every person who shall act as president, vice-president, member of Congress, judge of any court, cabinet officer, foreign minister, commissioner, or consul of the so-called Confederate States.

Third—Of every person who shall act as governor of a State, member of a convention or legislature, or judge of any state court of the so-called Confederate States.

Fourth—Of every person who, having held an office of honor, profit or trust in the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the so-called Confederate States.

Fifth—Of every person who shall hold any office or agency under the so-called Confederate States, or under any of the States thereof.

[But persons in the third and fifth classes must have accepted their appointments since the date of the secession ordinance of their States, or have held an oath of allegiance to the Confederate States.]

Sixth—Of every person not within the above classes, who, after the passage of the act, being wilfully and without compulsion engaged in armed rebellion, shall not within sixty days lay down his arms and return to his allegiance.

The bill also disqualifies said six classes from holding office under the United States government. The President is authorized to negotiate for the acquisition, by treaty or otherwise, of lands or countries in Mexico, Central America or South America, or in the islands in the Gulf of Mexico, or for the right of settlement upon the lands of said countries for all persons liberated under this act, to be removed without their consent. For the purpose of paying the expense of the purchase of lands and the removal, the President shall pass such accounts as may from time to time direct, arising out of the sales of the property formerly owned by rebels, all which shall have been confiscated to the use of the United States.

The other sections mainly relate to the machinery by which the provisions of the bill are to be enforced.

FROM MITCHELL'S ARMY.

Skirmish at Chattanooga—The 19th Illinois Volunteers chasing the Rebels among the mountains of East Tennessee—Brilliant fight of four hours by one of Mitchell's Brigades—The 5th Brigade still in pursuit.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

BELLE POINT, ALA., June 13, 1862.

The 8th brigade, which includes the 19th and 24th Illinois volunteers, the 18th Ohio and 37th Indiana regiments, under Gen. Turchin commanding, received marching orders and left Fayetteville, Tenn., on Monday morning, June 2d. Ten days' rations foretold a long march; every one was wise about our destination. Gen. Negley having arrived from Columbus the day previous, with a part of his division, it was plain that something more than ordinary was up. Two full companies were needed to take care of the horses, but they became so riotous in their conduct that they were placed in a car under guard. They broke open the locks, breaking up the car, and as a last resort, the officer in command ordered the car to be brought up to this city and the guard placed in the jail. Capt. Ordy's provost guard conducted them to the Athenæum, where they now remain.

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Wolford, of the 5th Kentucky Cavalry, moved up the hills towards Chattanooga. After getting in line, Gen. Negley joined the column. At this time Col. Turchin's staff officer, Curtis, arrived, stating that he would arrive in a few moments with his brigade. The principal movements were delayed until the arrival of Gen. Turchin, when the following Gen. Negley opened the ball again, but his artillery was not answered, they giving up the position. There was only one or two brilliant skirmishes of the season. All the brigade have the most unbounded confidence in their officers. Col. Turchin smoked his pipe as unconcerned as if at dinner.

FROM ARKANSAS.

The 9th Illinois Cavalry—Appearance of a Rebel Gunboat—Taking the oath, and bursting it—Death of A. G. Sellers—A true Unionist—Two to their one—Among Marmie's Men.

[Correspondence Chicago Daily Tribune.]

CAMP OF 9TH ILLINOIS CAVALRY,
On Torrall's Plantation, Independence Co.,
Ark., (distant from Jacksonport), Tuesday, June 10th, 1862.

Since my last from Jacksonport, we have left that place for a location this side the river. We located our camp on the point between the White and Black Rivers, opposite a commanding of the town. Here our situation was a very pleasant one in the grand old woods, with plenty of young cane adjoining for grazing our horses. This cane makes most bountiful and nourishing pasture, as is evidenced by the sleek, fat cattle who were in abundance, lazily enjoying themselves on the sweet cane.

Evidence sufficient for our colonel, prompted him to move the command on the morning of the 24 inst., further up the river. About two hours after the men and horses were safely hidden, the rebel gunboat Capt. Fry, formerly lieutenant in the United States navy, hove in sight around the point, and as a greeting sent us a sixty four pound shot, which took off a hackberry tree, about eighteen inches in diameter, two feet from the ground and twenty steps from my tent. The next shot took off a sycamore twenty feet up, directly back of the hospital tent. The next two shots further up the point raked the lines of the tents of two companies. These shots were well aimed to have destroyed a good many of our men, if they had been where seesh calculated they were. Their shell also fell short, and exploded directly over the encampment, about twenty-five or thirty feet in the air, throwing limbs of trees and fragments of shell in wild confusion over our whole camp.

We moved on to Galloway's, toward Sulphur Rock, and there awaited reinforcements or whatever might happen. The next day, reinforced by artillery and infantry in force, we again occupied the bluffs, and deserted by seesh troops, and filled only by frightened men and women, who, with a white flag, were begging for their town.

Mr. Hunter, a citizen, took worth begging for, as it was a mingled mess of soured sweetness and burned cotton in its principal streets, the gunboat, named by Capt. Hooker's men, from the Cache River country, and the citizens, had in a short time burned and attempted to burn about 1,000 bales of cotton and several hundreds of hogsheads of sugar and molasses. Before we left the town, about a thousand of the citizens had taken the oath of loyalty. One man I am informed by the terms of masonic intimacy with some of our officers who were "brethren of the mystic tie." We are soon at the boat named, the wharf, then, with their guns on their coward's shoulders, ran aboard, and directed the gunners either to throw their shot and shell to have the most telling effect on our hospital and camp; and right well were they directed, the shell falling within Lieutenant Fry's tent when they put their fingers on us. We had that morning found the body of A. G. Sellers, of Co. E., who was drowned in Black River on the Saturday previous, by falling from the ferry boat. One of the mule teams brought the body to camp, to get the body for burial; but a shell bursting near, frightened the mules, who ran off, breaking the wagon bed and, with a quick seesh idea that they had met a telling shot. This was all the damage they did, except one of the men getting a mere scratch on the cheek from a piece of shell. Yet the last assertion of Van Benthuysen, fifty at least, and even now they of the town can barely be convinced that none of us were killed.

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It was evident during the last hour that our artillery was making considerable havoc among the rebel ranks. One of their guns being dismounted, and their line of battle being withdrawn under cover of woods, and after four hours of constant firing, amidst darkness, both sides withdrew for the night. The casualties were, on our side, one killed and nine wounded; on the side of the enemy, a deserter reports eighteen killed and forty-three wounded. The patriot who lost his life belonged to the 1941 Illinois volunteers. His name was Bush, sergeant Bealy, corporal Hanley, Cole, and Mulvey, and —— of company A, 19th Illinois, were wounded, but are doing well and out of danger. The two missing Gen. Negley opened the ball again, but his artillery was not answered, they giving up the position. There ends one of the most brilliant skirmishes of the season. All the brigade have the most unbounded confidence in their officers. Col. Turchin smoked his pipe as unconcerned as if at dinner.

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The *Delta* says:

Soon after the arrival of the United States forces in this city they received information that arms and tents were concealed in the house of one William T. Hunter, who had sworn he would shoot any damned Yankee who should enter his house to look for them. An officer, in due time, was sent to search for them. To years from river, the rebel batteries opened the fight, two or three shots passing within a few feet of Colonel Scott and Captain Bell, when such an unearthly noise as cannot be imagined, unless one can have the actual experience, and I had listened with pleasure, for hearing them. Shot, shell, grape and canister, and even chain shots greeted us. The left or second platoon of company A and the right or first platoon of company G, being directly opposite a water battery below, and a battery upon the bluff above, were most exposed, but successive volleys from our unerring Minnie rifles soon disconcerted them. Col. Turchin ordered the line of skirmishers forward into the field, on the river to draw the fire when their rifle balls fell like hail among our men, and picked off their gunners. The line moved up so that each side exchanged epithets, hurrahing for Jeff. Davis and Abe Lincoln. Their guns were served by three companies, each previous one being compelled to suspend when their commanding officers, giving up the lower or water battery, ordered his men to evacuate. Wherever the rebels discovered our sharpshooters successfully picking off their men, they launched a shell into the midst of the skirmishers.

It was evident during the last hour that our artillery was making considerable havoc among the rebel ranks. One of their guns being dismounted, and their line of battle being withdrawn under cover of woods, and after four hours of constant firing, amidst darkness, both sides withdrew for the night. The casualties were, on our side, one killed and nine wounded; on the side of the enemy, a deserter reports eighteen killed and forty-three wounded. The patriot who lost his life belonged to the 1941 Illinois volunteers. His name was Bush, sergeant Bealy, corporal Hanley, Cole, and Mulvey, and —— of company A, 19th Illinois, were wounded, but are doing well and out of danger. The two missing Gen. Negley opened the ball again, but his artillery was not answered, they giving up the position. There ends one of the most brilliant skirmishes of the season. All the brigade have the most unbounded confidence in their officers. Col. Turchin smoked his pipe as unconcerned as if at dinner.

FROM ARKANSAS.

*The 9th Illinois Cavalry—Appearance of a Rebel G

House Furnishing.

GREAT CARPET HALL

OF

Hollister & Wilkins,

137 - - LAKE STREET - - 137

(Up-Stairs.)

The Best Goods at Low Prices.

CARPETINGS,

Have on hand and offer for sale, at the lowest prices, the largest and most complete stock of

OIL CLOTHS,

Of their own manufacture, and imported direct from the best English and American manufacturers, ever offered in this market, to which they call the attention of the trade and public generally.

MATTINGS AND RUGS,

Coco Mattings, Coir Cocoa, Canton, Chinese, Common, and Fancy Rugs, Hearth Rugs, in two yards wide; Crumb Cloths, Table Oil Cloths, Stair Oil Cloths, Floor Oil Cloths, Floor Mats, Floor Mattings, Floor Rugs, Floor

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, JUNE 22, 1862.

THE CITY.

BURGLARY.—The Clifton House, upon Wabash avenue, was entered on Saturday night, by some bold thief, and robbed of a gold watch, the property of a lady boarder.

NEW MAIL.—This morning, commencing at half past ten o'clock, a new mail, composed by M. Gitner, will be performed at the church of the Holy Name.

HARPER AND ATLANTIC FOR JULY.—McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street, have received the July numbers of Harper's Magazine and the Atlantic Monthly.

POSTPONED.—The Lake Forest picnic, which was to have taken place on Saturday, was postponed, owing to the rainy weather during the forenoon. It will come off, however, some time during the present week.

JULY ATLANTIC.—Atlantic Monthly for July: "Love's Labor Won," a new novel by Mrs. Southworth, and "The Flirt," by Mrs. Grey, are among the latest arrivals at Walsh's, corner of Madison street and Custom House Place.

HELD FOR TRIAL.—Adolphus Thels, the young lad who was arrested a few days since at Palatine, for illegally cohabiting with his father's servant girl, has been held for trial upon the charge of bastardy in the sum of $300 bail.

MR. L. V. H. Crosby has just received a new lot of "Parlor Gem" Pianos, at the new piano store, No. 54 Clark street, under the Sherman House. They are overstrung, full iron frame, and four round corners. They are truly little "Gems," and very cheap.

CONDUCTOR KILLED.—Peter Rasmusen, a conductor on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, was killed on last Tuesday night, at Trenton, Ill., while uncoupling a locomotive. The whole train passed over him. He was single, and about twenty-six years of age, and in all respects a sober and industrious man.

NEW BOOKS.—Mrs. Southworth's new book, "Love's Labor Won," and the new novel of Mrs. Grey, "The Flirt," or passages in the life of a fashionable young lady. A fresh supply of Parson Brownlow's Book. Brownson's Review, &c., received by McNally & Co., No. 81 Dearborn street.

IDENTIFIED.—The unknown man found floating in the Chicago River, near Rush street bridge on Friday afternoon, has been identified as one James Dalten, a laborer, whose wife and five children reside at Kenosha. He was an intemperate man, and when last seen, on Monday, was intoxicated.

DESERTERS FROM THE IRISH BRIGADE.—Twenty-five deserters from the Irish Brigade are at present in the City Armory, awaiting disposal in some fashion. Among them is one, known to be a rebel prisoner, probably enlisted into the regiment with many others prior to their departure. He should be remanded to the camp.

CHICAGO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE TO HOLD A FAIR.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mechanics' Institute, held a few days since, it was resolved, after a full discussion of the question, to hold a fair about the first of September. The time will probably be during the World's Horse Fair and exhibition of the State Horticultural Society.

MCVICKER'S THEATER.—Miss Dora Shaw commences a week's engagement on Monday evening at McVicker's Theatre, opening as "Camille," in which character she has received high praise. The Louisville *Journal* says she is the best Camille on the stage. Let her have such a welcome as will encourage her best efforts.

A REBEL PRISONER SHOT.—A rebel prisoner was shot at Camp Douglas, on Friday night, while attempting to escape. He was first fired at while scaling the fence, but escaped uninjured. Subsequently, while running across a garden lot in the vicinity, he was again fired at and this time received the deadly bullets. Shouldn't have attempted to run away.

FIRE.—On Saturday morning, about half past one o'clock, a small barn and one or two sheds in the rear of No. 384 State street, took fire and were entirely consumed, together with a couple horses, the whole property of Mr. E. M. Scott. The total loss was about $200. The same premises have been fired upon two previous occasions, and there is no doubt that the last statement was the work of an incendiary.

EXCURSION.—The Desplaine street M. E. Church have an excursion and picnic next Saturday, June 28th, to Linden Grove, on the Des Plain River. Coffee, ice cream, strawberries, &c., will be furnished; swings, bats, balls, &c., provided. Tickets, forty cents; children, twenty cents. Take your children along and enjoy one day in the green woods. Cars leave the Northwestern depot at 8½ o'clock a. m.

STRAWBERRIES.—W. Van Fleet & Co., No. 123 Dearborn street, have received a large and splendid lot of strawberries from the gardens of M. W. Johnson, South Bend, Ind. The berries are of immense size, luscious in flavor, and very firm in texture. Van Fleet & Co., are ready to supply orders to any extent, and they who would secure an excellent dish of these berries can find none better than by applying as above.

MUSICAL.—We direct attention to the advertisement of the Executive Committee of the Medical Union. A recital of the vocal exercises, the first term of the preparatory class will commence on Tuesday, July 1st, under the direction of their leader, Mr. Balatka. The object of this class will be to perfect singers in the science of music and the art of singing at sight. We hope that singers will make a note of it, and act on the suggestion of the Committee.

PERIODICALS.—The Atlantic for July is received and for sale by John W. Norris, 103 Madison street. He also has a supply of Parson Brownlow's book, in cloth, $1.25—in paper one dime. Among the latest new novels on his shelves we notice "Love's Labor Won," by Mrs. Southworth; "The Flirt, or Passages in the Life of a Fashionable Young Lady," by Mrs. Grey—cloth, 75 cents; paper, 50 cents. "The Two Prima Donnas," by George Augustus—price 25 cents. "The Stolen Mask, or the Mysterious Cash box," by Wilkie Collins—price 25 cents. Also all late dailies, weeklies and monthlies.

PRESENTATION.—On Saturday a splendid horse and equipments were presented to Major John W. Wood, of the 65th (Scotch) regiment, by the officers of his regiment, and citizens of Chicago. Major Wood is a gentleman well known in Chicago and elsewhere, and by his gentlemanly conduct and kindness towards all who have had the honor of his acquaintance, has secured for himself the esteem of a host of friends. He entered the 65th regiment as Captain, and when the regiment was mustered into the United States service, was elected as Major. Col. Daniel Cameron, in behalf of the officers and citizens, presented the gifts to the Major in a neat and appropriate speech. The Major replied in his usual quiet style, when followed by three cheers from the respective companies which were then upon parade.

CHANGE OF COMMANDANT AT CAMP DOUGLAS.—Col. Joseph H. Tucker was on Saturday morning placed in command of Camp Douglas, relieving Col. D. Cameron, Jr., whose regiment, the 89th, (Scotch,) is expected to leave for Annapolis on Monday next. Col. Tucker, it will be remembered, was for several months commandant previous to its occupation as a garrison.

Col. Tucker has appointed his aids as follows: Lieut. A. A. Van Buren, of the 65th regiment, Post Adjutant; Sergeant James M. Wells, of the 89th, Assistant Post Adjutant; Lieut. Isaac H. Bush, of the 65th, Post Quartermaster; Dr. Brock McVicker, Post Surgeon; Lieut. John E. Floyd, of the 65th regiment, and to the commanding officer and camp instructor.

BRYANT & STRATTON'S GRAND CHAIN OF COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.—We are glad to learn of the continued prosperity of this enterprise, notwithstanding so many young men have left the peaceful pursuits of business to assist in the defense of their country, these colleges still receive their usual amount of patronage.

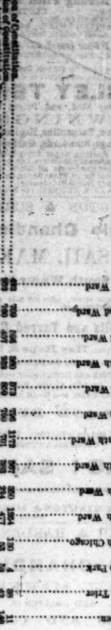
The young men who remain at home should put forth every exertion to prepare themselves in the best manner for conducting business rapidly and efficiently. Additional duties will now devolve upon them in carrying forward the immense business enterprises of the day. A good business education will always come in play, and it is often found to be an absolute necessity. Bryant & Stratton have now a complete series of commercial text books. We understand these books are meeting with great favor, and are being rapidly introduced throughout the country.

Official Canvass of Cook County.

We present below the canvass of Cook county at the late election. The majorities as footed up from this table are as follows:

Against the New Constitution	691
For the Banking Article	1,849
Against Section 1 Negro Article	2,377
For Section 2 " "	3,177
For " 3 " "	1,060
Against Constitutional Appendix	2,377

It will be observed that this decrease the reported majority in the county a little over one hundred.



The Mound City Catastrophe.

The terrible catastrophe on the U. S. gunboat Mound City, announced on Saturday by telegraph, caused a shudder of horror to thrill through the city, and has cast a gloom upon many households, a sickening suspense, for many of our gallant Chicago "boys" were upon the ill-fated craft. The two names announced as belonging to this city form, we fear, but a sad prelude to the terrible details to come. Thus far but two cousins of Chicago men have come to us among the many victims of all interested in sewing machines to this new feature, which is destined to make the Florence the most popular of all.

The River—Cause and Remedy.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Our Chicago river has become a nuisance, not to our commerce and trade, but to the senses and health of our city. Up to this time the slaughter houses and distillers seem to have borne the odium of the filth in the river, but I think they are not the cause. If any person will take the trouble to examine our sewers, they will be found to contain a large proportion of filth and effluvia of just the quality to produce the effect witnessed in our river. And as the use of the sewers daily increase, our crudities will increase to an alarming extent, unless a remedy is at once found and thoroughly applied.

If the bottom of the river should be examined probably a large amount of sewerage matter would be found to have accumulated there, but has become so large that the action of the water from below, tugs, etc., stirs up the mass, or enough of it to keep the river in the present state, when from the action of the lake and north winds, there is little or no current to carry it off.

To find and apply a remedy that would be effectual, is not as easy as to find the cause of our very serious trouble. The plan of the tunnel at Bridgeport, will probably be able to give us a surface current for a short time, but as they will not nor can not remove the accumulations from the bottom of the river, which are daily and hourly on the rapid increase, they may prove a momentary relief, but even during that relief, the great cause is going on, and the final deposit in the bottom of the river is not taken away or decreased, but will be increased, as much more will go into the river than will be lifted, if any current will carry into the lake.

When the sewers were first projected, and the present plan adopted, it was part of the plan to erect large pumps at the foot of Twelfth street on the lake and the South Branch, and South Division, at the same time helping the river current to carry off the accumulations in the sewers into the lake; and this ought to be done in the West Division from the DesPlaine or other sources. The necessity of carrying out this plan on a large scale is now seen, and should at once be put in operation to effectually remedy the evil. This may and probably will make it necessary to erect the water works further off from the harbor, to prevent bringing back the same matter for our drink and family use. I am yours for a

REMEDY.

☞ Deafness and Diseases of the Eye and Ear successfully treated by Dr. J. B. Walker, Oculist and Aurist, 117 South Clark street, Chicago. 1031-61.

☞ Widows Declaration for Bounty Money and Arrears.

Widows Declaration for Half-pay.

Heirs Declaration for Bounty Money and Arrears.

Soldiers Declaration for Bounty Money and Arrears.

Officers' Certificates of Soldiers' Disability.

Surgeons' Certificates of Soldiers' Disability.

Invalid Pension Claims.

Sent by mail, post paid, at seventy-five cents per quire. Address

TRIBUNE OFFICE,
Chicago, Illinois.

☞ Great closing out sale of Paper Hangings, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street. jel-1m

Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes thoroughly cleaned and neatly repaired. nov19

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-tf&2-tf

☞ Buy paper hangings of Chase & Co., 109 Randolph street. mh 26-3m

☞ For cleaning and dying gentleman's clothes go to Cook & McLean, 96 Dearborn-street. This old established house do better and cheaper work than any in the city. ob21-ly

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

—The Rev. Doctor Davidson, of New York, will preach in the North Presbyterian Church to-morrow (Sabbath) at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and 7½ o'clock in the evening.

—Elder W. F. Black will preach in the Christian Church, on Monroe street, between Aberdeen and Racine streets, to-morrow (Sunday) at 10½ o'clock, a. m. "Prophecy of Daniel," "Ch. 9," "Establishment of Christ's Kingdom, or the Fifth Empire in Daniel's Prophecy."

MARRIED.

In this city, June 16th, by the Rev. Dr. Boyd, Mr. T. J. JAMESON and Miss CLARA L. MEADER, all of this city.

In this city, June 18th, 1862, by Rev. E. Stone, Mr. JOSEPH WEBB and Miss MARY A. FROST. By the same, at the same time and place, Mr. JOHN HITCHAN and Miss HESTER A. FROST, all of Chicago.

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

OF ALL QUARRIES.

C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE

Flouring and Grist Mills,

AND DEALERS IN

DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses
Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bolt Iron Dusters, Pitts, Proc Seals, &c. &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,

AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when required, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The undersigned are prepared to furnish for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of Messrs. Reynolds, Corliss & Co., Providence, R. I., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits in economy, durability, power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices at Providence, including Governor, Safety Valve, Water and Steam Pipes, Gauges, Valves, &c., packing and shipping complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

Horse power	Price	Horse power	Price
10	$ 700	60	$1,800
15	900	70	2,000
20	1,100	80	2,200
25	1,300	90	2,400
30	1,400	100	2,600
40	1,600	125	3,000
50	1,700	150	3,500

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with

JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our warehouse, Wells, near Kinzie street, and will furnish any necessary information obtained regarding them. Communications will receive prompt attention. We also have agents in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, GRAFTING, GEARING, &c.

At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S

Mill Furnishing Depot, 101 West Water street, between Wells and Franklin streets, Chicago, Ill.

Post Office address Box 376. mh7-3m

☞ GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

AT F. E. RIGBY'S 89 Randolph street.

[jel-1m]

☞ SEASONED TIGHT STAVES,

In any quantity, constantly on hand,

Country Orders Solicited

BURLBUT BROS. & CO., 86 Randolph st.
jel6-2m&3m-pd Post-office Box 3562

☞ ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

In drawing of June 9th, 1862,—No. 1937 drew $100 000; No. 3888 drew $50,000; No. 2000 drew $20,000; No. 1,000 drew $10,000. For 1862, the Royal Havana will have a complete series of commercial text books. We understand these books are meeting with great favor, and are being rapidly introduced throughout the country.

☞ IMPORTANT REVELATIONS

Every man, woman and child in the United States should read our pamphlet, entitled "Secrets of Grand Values to EVERY ONE." Ladies, how you can double all your money. Gentlemen, how you can double your profits. Address JAS. MORTON, Post Office Box 5081, Chicago, Illinois. jel6-2m&3m

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 21, 1862.

The week closes on a very easy, but rather dull money market. It is true the footings of the trade for the week will be found to be very considerable; but they are far below the means of bankers and the ability of produce dealers and shippers, were there a fleet here large enough to accommodate the business.

Exchange on the towns at interior figures, viz., par buying and ¼ per cent. selling on sound lots for small parcels and on collections ¾ premium in the current rate.

Gold is steady at about yesterday's rates, viz., 92¾ buying; selling 93¼.

Silver is quiet and unchanged. We have not quoted so before as for a day or two past.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel*, of this morning, says:

The demand for money was comparatively light yesterday, and, as for several days preceding, the tendency in the rate was downward from last week. New York sight drafts were taken by the banks probably to a most extent at ¼ off, and in some instances at par, though the whole range of buying quotations was ¼ discount to par. The selling rates for regular bank exchange on the principal Eastern cities were ¾@¼ ¶ cent. premium. The latter figure is the current rate for collections and small parcels over the counter, customers alone being supplied at the inside rate.

Gold still continues high and unsettled. It is selling at 6¼@7c premium, but dealers do not care to buy at more than 5, or at most 6¼ for round lots.

The brokers are paying 92@94 premium for Treasury Notes of the old issue. Those of the new issue do not bring much, if anything, above par.

ELECTION OF RAILROAD OFFICERS.—The meeting of stockholders of the Keokuk, Mt. Pleasant and Missouri Railroad Company, held at Mt. Pleasant, on Wednesday, elected for directors for the ensuing year: D. W. Kilbourne, Jno. H. Southard, Wm. F. Patterson, Jas. Hamilton, J. R. Shelly, Jno. B. Lash, Robert Wilson, C. N. McConnell, Reuben Hall and Lauren Dewey.

This is the old board with the exception of Dr. Halsted who takes the place of Charles Parsons, absent in the service of the government.

NEW YORK STATE LOAN.—The bids for the New York State loan of $800,000 were opened at Albany on Thursday last. The awards averaged 110⅞, in gold; equivalent to 117 in currency. This is a compliment to the State of New York of which her people may well be proud.

BOSTON BANKS.—The statement of the Boston banks for the last week, comparing with the previous week, and for the corresponding week of 1861, as follows:

	June 9. '62.	June 16. '62.	June 17. '61.
Loans	$49,059,196	$48,891,341	$40,740,850
Specie	2,905,626	2,904,500	4,845,726
Deposits	26,367,081	25,612,038	19,289,000
Circulation	8,606,413	8,670,613	4,455,517

The statement of the present week as compared with the preceding shows and increase of $349,169 in the items of loans and discounts, $179,100 in circulation, and a decrease of $874,775 in deposits, and $86,800 in specie.

AMERICAN SECURITIES IN LONDON.—Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. say: "American stocks have declined in price during the past week. United States 6s, 1881, 99 99; Massachusetts 5s (sterling), 96. Maryland 6s 86. Pennsylvania Sterling, 78; bonds, 74. Boston city four and a half per cent. sterling, 80. The railroad securities are also lower and offered:

"Buffalo and Lake Huron were ¼ lower, and Great Western of Canada shares are ¼ lower. The British North American government securities were quoted from ¼ to 1 per cent. lower in several instances. In United States stocks the downward movement is continued while reference to one of the principal descriptions. New York Central having further receded 3¼ ¶ cent.; Michigan Central (1st mortgage) ¾ cent.; Virginia 6s, 5½ cent.; mortgage, Michigan Central convertible, and New York Central shares 1 ¶ cent. each; and United States and Erie preference, ¼ ¶ cent. each."

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING June 21, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar bu.
Canal	903	5000	39611		94	
G & CURR.	1467	29363	81876	4193	964	
ILL R.	1000	10000	10000		400	
ILCR.	1341	5100	34810		150	
CHAGRN.	567	6700	54320	3600		
CANWRK.	821	15100	6801	600		
A & S R.R.	307	850	19750	9400	950	
Total	7755	74093	229281	19693	2408	550

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar bu.
To Buffalo	2449	2000	165486	9000	500	
To Pt. Sarnia	1466	26000			953	
To Collingw'd	3094					
To other ports	1				500	
Total	11307	28000	165486	9000	1753	850

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—June 21.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Lumber, ft	250,000	Flour, bris	800
Staves, No	380,000	Wheat, bu	28,000
Posts, no	1,200	Corn, bu	248,100
Wood, cds	178	Barley, bu	1,675
Coal, tons	771	Highwines, brls	100
Flesh, brls	977	Lead tons	50
Salt, bags	1,200		
Salt, b.	500		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—JUNE 20.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Flour, brls	908	Lumber, ft	461,500
Wheat, bu	5,000	Shingles, no	263,000
Corn, bu	69,641	Lath, pcs	56,720
Pork, brls	7	Salt, brls	114
Butter, lbs	2,000		
Lard, lbs	300		

The receipts of produce to-day comprised 7,135 brls flour, 74,093 bu wheat, 229,281 bu corn, 19,693 bu oats, 2,408 bu rye, and 550 bu barley.

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, notwithstanding the disagreeable weather and the horrid stench of the river. Resolutions of condolence were passed relative to the late J. D. Ballie, Esq., (of the firm of Ballie & Seymour) whose sudden and unexpected decease was announced.

The general markets to-day were firm, but (as usual on Saturday) not very active. There was a fair demand for wheat, and the market opened a shade firmer than yesterday, but after the New York dispatches were received, it closed quiet and steady at yesterday's quotations. Only about 70,000 bushels were sold at 86c for No. 1 Red (96c for No. 2 Red; 80½@81c for Amber Iowa; 77@78c for No. 1 Spring; and 69½@73c for No. 2 Spring. The market for the latter grade was depressed and irregular—the receipts at some houses selling 2@3c per bushel higher than in others. At the close of the market, No. 1 was held at 73c; but buyers were offering only 71¾@73½c.

The demand for Flour was moderate and the market dull and depressed, without any material change in prices. Winter brands sold at $4 75@5 25, and spring extras at $3 50@4 10. The tendency in lower grades is downwards; but choice extras are steady.

There was a good demand for Corn, and the market ruled steady and firm, with sales of about 200 000 bushels, at 32½c for Old White Mixed afloat; 36½@37c for New River Mixed afloat; 37@37½c for Old Mixed in store; 34½@34¾c for New Mixed in store; 39@39½c for Old Rejected, and 35@35½c for New Rejected. The bulk of the sales of Old Mixed in store were at 37¾c, at which the market closed firm.

Oats were steady and firm at 26@26½c, with light transactions. Rye was active and 1c higher—sales 7,000 bushels, at 53c. Highwines were sold at 21¾@22c, at which there was a more active demand.

Freights were easier. Ten vessels were engaged at 1½@3½c for corn, 9c for rye, and 10c for wheat to Buffalo—the latter by steam via Goderich. One vessel was taken at 19½c for wheat and one at 11½c for corn to Kingston, (payable in New York sight exchange,) and a propeller at 16½c for corn to Montreal.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

☞ *Grain sold "on store" is subject to be storage, which is paid by the buyer, exclusive of the price paid for the grain to the Seller. When a sale is made, in which the seller pays the storage, it is quoted "free of storage," or "f. o. b."*

SATURDAY EVENING June 21, 1862.

FREIGHTS—Easier. The engagements were:—To Montreal: brig Northumberland, corn on p. t.; prop. West, corn at 16½c—to arrive. To Kingston:—schr. W. F. Allen, wheat at 19½c, payable in New York sight exchange; brig Deshler, corn at 11½c—payable in New York sight exchange. To Buffalo:—schrs. Eveline Yankee, and Geo. Foot, corn at 8½; schr. Mary E. Perew and Lady of the Lakes, corn at 8¾c; schr. Fashion, rye at 9c; prop. Hunter, wheat via Goodrich, at 10c; prop Potomac and schr Andrews, corn at 8½c.

FLOUR—Received, 7,135 brls; shipped, 10 987 brls. Market dull for Spring grades, but steady for Winter. Sales were:—100 brls choice White Winter extra at 5 25; 700 brls "Chicago Mill" do at $5.10; 900 brls White winter extra a $4.90; 50 brls do at $4.80; 200 brls do at $4.75; 100 brls "Ford's Mills" r. h. choice Spring extra at $4.10; 100 brls "Diamond" r. h. extra at $3.75; 100 brls "McKinney" r. h. at $3.60; 100 brls do Spring extra at $3.50; 200 brls fair extra at $3.35; 941 brls Spring Super at $3 25; 100 brls good Spring extra at $3 50.

WHEAT—Received, 74,093 bu; shipped, 28 979 bu. Market steady. Sales, 600 bu No. 1 Red in store at 86c; 1,200 bu No 2 Red at 80c; 200 bu do at 80½c; 800 bu Amber Iowa at 81c; 3,000 bu do at 80½c; 36,000 bu No. 1 Spring at 78c; 2,500 bu do at 77½c; 1,000 bu do at 77¼c; 800 bu do at 77c; 3 000 bu No. 2 Spring at 71c; 12,000 bu do at 71½c; 1,400 bu do (on Stirgers') at 69¾c; 3,000 bu do (in Flint & T.'s) at 70c: 400 bu do at 71¼c; 2 000 bu Rejected Spring at 58c; 1,500 bu do at 59c; 1,000 bu do at 58c; 800 bu Rejected Red Winter at 60c.

Barged lots of Wheat are very dull and almost unsalable. There is little or no demand by millers.

CORN—Received, 229,281 bu; shipped, 165,486 bu. Market firm. Sales, 5,000 bu Old White Mixed at 39½c afloat; 15,000 bu New River Mixed at 36½c afloat; 20,000 bu do at 37c afloat; 5,000 bu Rejected River at 33½c afloat; 15,000 bu Old Mixed in store at 37c; 43,000 bu do at 37¼c; 60,000 bu do at 37¾c; 30,000 bu do at 37½c; 2,000 bu New Mixed in store at 34½c; 15,000 bu do at 34¾c; 5,000 bu Old Rejected in store at 39c; 20,000 bu do at 37½c; 2,000 bu New Rejected in store at 31c; 1,500 bu do at 30½c.

OATS—Received, 19,693 bu; shipped, 9,000 bu. Market firm. Sales 9,000 bu No. 1 in store at 28c; 1,000 bu do at 27½c; 2,500 bu do at 27c.

RYE—Received, 2,408 bu; shipped, 753 bu. Market advanced 1c. Sales, 2,000 bu No 1 in store at 49c; 1,000 bu do at 49½c; 2,500 bu do at 51c.

BARLEY—Received, 550 bu; shipped, 850 bu. Market firm. Sales, 100 bushels good at 65c; 42 bags do at 66c; 500 bu do at 69c; 114 bags do at 67c—all on track.

HIGHWINES—Received 337 brls. Market active and easier. Sales, 200 brls at 22c; 100 brls to arrive at 21¾c; 100 brls at 21½c.

BEANS—24 bags good at $1.20.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork dull at $10.00. Lard quiet. Sales, 40 tres at 7c.

FISH—The market to-day is unchanged. We quote:

No. 1 Whitefish, bbl'bris	$4 25	@4 37½
" 1 Trout, "	3 87½	@4 00
" 2 " "	3 25	@3 37½

HIDES—Market quiet and without change. Quotations are as follows:—Dry Flint, 15@15c; Dry Salted, 9½@9c; Green Salted, 6½@6c; Dry Calf, 19@19c; Green do, 8@9c.

WOOL—Sales of 1,000 lbs new clip on p.t. We quote: Common Native, 38@39c; medium 39@39c, fine, 39@39c; unwashed ¼ off.

BUTTER—Sales of 1,000 lbs fair Firkin at 8½c; 1,000 lbs do at 8¾c; 4,000 lbs prime Firkin at 10c. Good shipping butter is in active demand. We quote: Choice Dairy, 10@11c; fair to good Firkin 8½@9½c; Grease, 6½@7c.

EGGS—8½@9c ₰ doz. for fresh.

POULTRY—Chickens, ₰ doz., $1.75.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending June 21, 1862.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Hogs during the past week ending to-day, compare as follows:

	Cattle. No.	Hogs. No.
Week ending June 21	4,327	6,435
" " " 14	3,707	7,611
" " " 7	4,441	7,611
" " May 31	4,436	6,435
" " " 24	4,100	5,435
" " " 17	4,779	5,971

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

	Cattle. ₰ 100 lbs	Hogs. ₰ 100 lbs
Michigan Cent. and Michigan South. large cars	$50	50 cts
Cars of 250 feet	45	45 "
Michigan Cent., small cars	40	30 "

TO BUFFALO ON SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

Mich. Cent. and Mich. South., large cars	$95	75 cts
Cars 250 feet	75	55 "
Cars 200 feet	60	50 "
Fort Wayne cars, 224 feet	77	55 "

TO PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, cars of 224 feet	$77	50 cts
Mich. South., large cars	90	50 "
Cars of 250 feet	60	50 "

Rates to Dunkirk, $5 per car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk, 3½c ₰ 100 lbs less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

As will be seen from the table given above there is a very heavy falling off in the receipts of Beef Cattle this week. The break in the market at the close of last week induced drovers in the country to keep back their stock till better news reached them—and the result is that we had a light supply generally of an inferior quality.

Notwithstanding this, however, we have to report the dullest market of the season, and a decline on nearly all qualities of 50@75c ₰ lb. Shippers to New York were almost entirely out of the market at any price, and the only buyers of consequence were Government contractors. A few good shipping lots were sold at $3.25@3.40, but the bulk of the transactions were at $2.75@3.00 for medium to fair qualities.

TO-DAY the receipts amount to 972, of which 200 were received at Sherman's yards, 304 at the Michigan Southern yards, and 468 at the Pittsburgh yards. The market was not so well supplied as yesterday, and the stock consisted almost entirely of a low grade, there being no good shipping cattle in the yards. There was considerable activity in the market, as Government contractors were buying for their new loan during the past two days—shipping cattle being entirely neglected, as shippers were waiting for more favorable news from New York. There was one lot of 48 head belonging to Carter, at the Pittsburgh yards, which was conceded to be the best in the yards. The market was entirely cleared out, and closed with a decline of ½@¾c ₰ lb.

We quote the closing prices as follows:

Extra shipping Steers	$3 12½@3 25
Good to prime do	2 75 @3 00
Medium grades	2 25 @2 50
Common do	2 00 @2 25

The following are the leading sales for the past three days of this week:

AT SHERMAN'S YARDS.

Powell sold Howard 14 head averaging 1,291 lbs, at $2 75.

Morris sold McClure 20 head averaging 1,251 lbs, at $3.00.

Morton sold Conley 19 head averaging 877 lbs, at $2.60.

Howe sold White 45 head averaging 1,221 lbs, at $3 90.

Gregory sold Harmer 18 head averaging 1,437 lbs, at $3 90.

Burns sold McClure 19 head averaging 1,161 lbs, at $3.00.

Gregory sold McClure 27 head averaging 1,150 lbs, at $2.75.

AT MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

Jacobs sold Tilden & Co. 17 head averaging 1,206 lbs, at $3.90.

Kelley sold Tilden & Co. 22 head averaging 1,131 lbs, at $3.75.

Vandursen sold Hyman 16 head averaging 1,158 lbs at $3.60.

Culvers sold Howard & Co. 27 head averaging 1,161 lbs at $3.85.

Burns sold McClure 15 head averaging 1,227 lbs, at $3.65.

Finch sold Otis 11 head averaging 1,223 lbs, at $3.0.

Jacobs sold Hyman 94 head averaging 1,234 lbs, at $3 60.

Huber sold Frank 16 head averaging 860 lbs at $2.75.

Enright sold Holt 19 head averaging 868 lbs, at $2.25.

Fry sold Sears 80 head at $48 per head.

AT PITTSBURGH YARDS.

Frost sold Tilden & Co. 46 head (the best in the yards) averaging 1,315 lbs at $3.90.

Frost sold Tilden & Co. 28 head averaging 1,186 lbs, at $3.85.

McIntyre sold McBeth 63 head averaging 1,210 lbs, at $3.70.

Duncan sold Green 16 head averaging 966 lbs, at $2 95.

AT LOOMIS'S YARDS.

Jones sold McCabe 13 head averaging 1,503 lbs, at $3.25.

Pearce sold to Howard 29 head averaging 1,127 lbs, at $3.80.

The following are the sales to-day:

Beeves.	av.	Price.	Beeves.	av.	Price.
78	1215	$3 40	27	1150	$3 75
32	1210	3 90	73	985	3 40
45	1291	3.90	67	1045	p. t.
11	1241	3.85	14	978	p. t.
19	1161	3.60	14	1049	p. t.
11	1222	3.00	15	1157	p. t.
11	1294	3.00	80	at $40 per head.	
16	986	2.95			

HOGS—The receipts for the week ending this evening amount to 6,435 against 6,978 last week, showing a decrease of 543. Owing, however, to a falling off in the receipts of closed dull, without any material change from last week's prices. The following are the sales to-day:

Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.
53	200	$2 65	81	201	p. t.
54	201	2.80	39	193	p. t.
159	219	2.90	98	219	p. t.
93	203	3.00	174	199	p. t.
81	199	2.90			

SHEEP—Receipts, 799. The following are the sales this week: 70 sheep averaging 105 lbs, at $3.00; 90 averaging 107 lbs on p. t.

Philadelphia Flour Market—June 19.

The *North American* reports flour dull, with very little demand either for export or home use. Sales comprised 1,100 brls, at $5 12½ for northwestern extra family; $5 25 for good Ohio extra; and $5.75 for choice Ohio extra.

Toledo Grain Market—June 20.

Received, 16,156 bu wheat, 3,196 bu corn. The *Blade* reports no movement in wheat and the market nominal. New Corn, 32c; White, 35c; Old White, 37c.

Stock of Rio Coffee.

The following is the stock of Rio coffee in the three leading markets in the United States:

	Bags.
June 1—Baltimore	22,500
" 14—Philadelphia	8,000
" 17—New York	136,000
Total	153,500

Wool in Michigan.

Sales of Wool at Battle Creek ranged from 35@42c. At Dowagiac the range was 38@43c. At Hastings, 37@41c. At Pontiac, 40c was the outside offer made. At Lansing the wool growers have just formed an association for the purpose of securing the highest prices going for their wool.

New York Wool Market.

[From this Week's Independent.]

WOOL.—Native fleece is in fair request, and the market is firm, with sales of 400,000 lbs, including mostly at 46@48c for fine grades, including new half blood, besides good sales at 43c. The shearing is progressing slowly in the growing districts, owing to the inclement weather; but the competition among buyers and manufacturing agents to have ran prices up to a level with those current here. This is expected to open on account of the ease in the money market, and our expectations have not been disappointed. The opening rates of 45c to 51c blood and fine, and 52@53c for Spring extra, to all of wools. Pulled is firm and in fair request. Sales of 35,000 lbs. super and extra at 44@48c.

BANKERS BY TELEGRAPH.

GRAIN.—Flour less doing to day and market generally without important change. Sales, 4,500 brls at $4 25@4 50 for superfine; $4 45@4 60 for common state, and choice $4 60; $4.10@4 40 for super western; $4 45@4 60 for common to medium extra western; $4 60@5 00 for common to good shipping brands extra O. and $5 10@5 80 for trade brands. The market closing quiet and unchanged, but scar